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Hopkins University." It presents in compact form the history of the trade union label from its earliest inception and use. The form of the label, its administration and financing, as well as its use and trade jurisdiction, are in turn treated and developed. The legal protection of the label is one of the most interesting chapters in the book. In most cases the authorities are given in the form of footnotes, and no bibliography is appended.

Taylor, G. R. S., *Leaders of Socialism, Past and Present.* Pp. 125. New York: Duffield & Co., 1910.

A leader, says the author, is a "bobbing cork in the river of history," who summarizes and expresses the thought of his time. Proceeding on this hypothesis, a group of essays is presented dealing with the socialist leaders of the past two centuries, but laying particular emphasis on those of the late nineteenth century. The essays are light, interesting and instructive, and are appreciations rather than criticisms. They give an excellent general idea of the viewpoint of the leaders without going into great detail regarding their individual lives.

Treat, P. J. *The National Land System, 1785-1820, and the Westward Movement.* Pp. xii, 426. Price, \$2.50. New York: E. B. Treat & Co., 1910.

REVIEWS

Bernstein, Edward. *Evolutionary Socialism.* Pp. xxiii, 224. Price, \$1.00. New York: B. W. Huebsch, 1909.

This volume is undoubtedly the most noteworthy contribution to socialist literature within the past decade. So widespread has been its influence that it is now looked upon as constituting the "Bible" of the revisionist wing of the socialists' following throughout the world.

The author severely yet fairly criticizes the leading tenets of the Marxian philosophy and shows that revision or rejection is necessary. He declares that the materialistic conception of history with its accompanying doctrine of the class struggle is untenable so long as it is allowed to stand as originally formulated by Marx and Engels; that the labor theory of value and its corollary, the theory of surplus value, are but speculative formulae, purely abstract concepts; that the catastrophic theory of a social revolution as well as the theory of increasing misery have "now been given up nearly everywhere;" and that the Marxian idea of an ever-increasing concentration of industry, a prerequisite for the coming of socialism, has not been and cannot be substantiated by the facts at hand.

In advancing a positive program for the socialist movement of the immediate future he lays great stress upon (1) the necessity of the further adoption of certain fundamental democratic principles of government; (2) the passage of various legislative measures for the protection and relief of the working class, and (3) the economic capacities and possibilities of co-operative associations.

Bernstein's criticism of the Marxian theories of value and of surplus value is not as thorough nor as convincing as that of Böhm Bawerk in his admirable volume, "Karl Marx and the Close of His System." His statement of the abandonment of the catastrophic and the increasing misery theories will be universally accepted by all impartial students of the socialist movement who will also agree with him in his declaration that a modification of the materialistic conception of history is necessary. Although Bernstein's figures show that there has not been a noticeable tendency towards the concentration of industry in Germany, it is doubtful whether such an investigation in other countries, especially in the United States, would reveal a similar state of affairs. But even though such a tendency were shown to exist it is the opinion of many that it would not necessarily signify the approach of a socialistic form of society. Finally, his advocacy of the almost unlimited possibilities of co-operative enterprises will fall upon deaf ears here in the United States where co-operation in every form has consistently proved to be a failure, although in European countries it will undoubtedly receive hearty endorsement.

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Black, H. C. *Handbook of American Constitutional Law.* Pp. xxvii, 808.

St. Paul: West Publishing Company, 1910.

The development of national life is reflected in its laws. It is natural therefore that there have come into our statute books in the twelve years which separate this from the second edition of Mr. Black's work a multitude of new laws which the courts have been called upon to construe. The increasing complexity of our social and industrial life, the development of new forms of business organization extending their operation over the whole national domain and even beyond, the increase in the agencies of government intended to give proper control to the new combinations and to increase the power of the government both at home and abroad have brought forth a harvest of statutes which in size and interest dwarfs that of any similar previous period. As a result the old legal principles have had to be stretched to meet new conditions, and we have a conspicuous example of the judicial expansion of a rigid constitution to meet exigencies never dreamed of by its framers.

The new edition emphasizes the decisions dealing with the delegation of authority to commissions and administrative officers, the attempts to encroach upon the so-called sphere of individual liberty through a broad interpretation of the police power, the restriction of freedom of trade and commerce, the increasing control of public service corporations and the highly interesting questions raised by our over-sea possessions. The discussion has been enlarged without destroying the proportion and conciseness which have made this work one of the most available for use as a college text and as a general reference work for the average reader. The best available authorities are cited and the revision has evidently been thorough